

The Washington Times

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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of August was as follows:
 1.....53,966
 2.....53,966
 3.....53,966
 4.....53,966
 5.....53,966
 6.....53,966
 7.....53,966
 8.....53,966
 9.....53,966
 10.....53,966
 11.....53,966
 12.....53,966
 Total for month.....1,475,976
 Daily average for month.....48,952

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of August was 1,210,225, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 27, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for August to have been 44,822.

Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of August was as follows:
 August 6.....48,481
 August 13.....48,481
 August 20.....48,481
 August 27.....48,481
 Total for month.....193,924
 Sunday average for month.....48,481

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sundays) during the month of August was 180,110, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during August, shows the net Sunday average for August to have been 45,027.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.

The proposed increase in the price of milk has all the earmarks of the middleman's activity.

The boys of Ingram Memorial Congregational Church cannot be accused of being mollycoddlers.

Washington will have 1,000 men in the big parade in Baltimore October 16 in honor of Cardinal Gibbons.

If we must do without "Natalie," we suppose we must put one of the chief attractions of Sheridan circle will be lost.

The half-million appropriation for parks to be asked by the Commissioners is none too much. Every project included is important.

Let us hope that the Prophets are not so veiled but what they can see the welcome signs which Washingtonians have hung out.

Since McKinley Manual Training School is to have a luncheon, Central High School is to have a rifle range. The Central boys would never shoot than eat.

Admiral Chadwick having proved that Admiral Schley was fully justified in making the famous "loop" at Santiago, the Sampson-Schley controversy now stands where it did.

Again we rise to remark "S'matter with Washington as a convention city?" There's plenty of room for the Masons and Veiled Prophets, and no two or three beds in a room.

The path of the Veiled Prophets' parade tomorrow ought to be strewn with flowers. William F. Gude is grand marshal and has F. H. Kramer, George C. Shaffer, and O. A. C. Oehmler on his staff.

Why the Capital's latest park thrill is to have a luncheon, Central High School is to have a rifle range. The Central boys would never shoot than eat.

With Italy and Turkey virtually at war and Italy in a position to seize Tripoli, one American promises to loom large in the public eye. He is John Q. Wood, United States consular officer at Tripoli.

The Rev. E. Hex Swem arises to dispose of that complicated theological problem: "Are the churches sisters?" of course, this is a matter of doctrine on which there always will be some difference of opinion.

For the first time in sixteen years the Marine Band is off for a tour of Dixie and there is every indication that the former welcome accorded this organization will be more than duplicated by the music-loving Southerners.

One of the most important appointments to the faculty of the Catholic University is that of Dr. Paul Gleis, who comes from the University of Bonn. He will fill the chair of German languages and literature.

President Taft and Dr. Wiley speak on the same platform at Kansas City today, and there is excitement over what will happen. The personnel board is probably more concerned about the meeting than Dr. Wiley, however.

They nominated Oscar Underwood for President down in Birmingham yesterday, and the cheering lasted two minutes. But large odds are offered that when the Hon. Tyus Cobb gets back to his native town it will last two hours.

Another illustration of the richness of this region in soldiers' memories is afforded by the announcement that on October 6 a tablet on the Falls Church edifice will be unveiled. George Washington served this church twenty-two years as warden and vestryman. It was built in 1734.

News of the death in Boston of Dr. George T. Howland is heard with regret by many of the Capital's older residents. For several years Dr. Howland practiced here before he was made health officer and in that capacity made a reputation and friends by his championship of pure milk.

That Freedmen's Hospital may be able to care for patients, an appropriation for a \$50,000 addition is asked. Colored patients who can afford to pay for medical attention have no place

to go in the city where they can be attended by members of their own race. It is hoped to remedy this condition.

UNITY WILL WIN THE TRANSFER FIGHT.

When The Washington Times, five years ago, opened its long and arduous fight against the Gas Monopoly of this town it was animated by purpose to GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE TO HELP THEMSELVES.

That is, after all, the most a newspaper can do in such a contest. It can vocalize, crystallize, and focus the sentiment of the community.

At the beginning of the gas fight hundreds of sympathizers shook their heads and protested that there WAS NO EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON. They believed a fight for the public interest could get nowhere because it would command no backing.

The Times did not believe that. It was convinced that Washington people were as intelligent, open-minded, wide-awake as any city in the world could boast. It proposed to put that conviction to the touch and the test.

The gas fight is half won, and the other half of the victory is assured. When The Times took up the cudgels in behalf of decent, human treatment for the thirty-odd thousand people in the civil service establishments in this city, and the hundreds of thousands all over the country, there were like ominous misgivings. Nobody ever HAD accomplished anything for the civil service people; why should it now be possible?

But The Times had come to know its constituency. It believed in them and it knew they believed in it. The response, when that civil service fight was opened, was instantaneous.

Today, that contest, too, is organized, financed, commands the sympathy of the whole country. It has enlisted publicity through the newspapers and periodicals. Congress is aroused to its bigness and seriousness; and success is surely at hand.

The contest to secure universal transfers is fast moving toward another great accomplishment for the people of Washington and for the newspaper that has had faith in them. Today the case of the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company against the Capital Traction Company goes to court. The law has been found and elucidated, the city and commercial organizations of the city are united in support of the movement, and it is reported that the street railway companies are weakening in their opposition. They see that only defeat can be their portion in the end. The case against them is too complete, too just, too strongly reinforced by precedents in the experience of other cities and other traction concerns.

Immediate results are not going to be conclusive, unless the immediate result is complete victory for the people. That is the only thing that can end the fight.

Two alternatives confront the traction masters of this town. They may attempt to stand against the people, and at length get a drubbing that will leave them discredited, unpopular, and suspected.

Or, they may frankly yield to the people, grant transfers without a fight, and win the good will of their patrons.

Which will it be? To fight means to spend money and energy lobbying in a hopeless cause in Congress. It means to pay big fees to lawyers, to waste money in litigation that ought to be put into the property. It means failure in any case.

The veriest tyrant cannot be so blinded against the signs of the times as not to realize that the present personnel, temper, and leadership of Congress guarantee this.

THE OLD REGIME UNDER WHICH ALL LEGISLATION AFFECTING OUR PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS WAS VISED AND EDITED BY THE LAWYERS AND LOBBYISTS OF THOSE CORPORATIONS HAS ENDED.

The people are going to win the universal transfer fight, because at last ALL THE PEOPLE are united and realize their rights and their POWER.

That is all that Washington has ever needed to secure justice from the interests that have so largely ruled it.

Let us go back to the history, for a moment, of the long agitation in Cleveland for 3-cent car fares. Tom Johnson led that warfare for years. He gave his life, at last, to it; and two months after his death the 3-cent fare with universal transfers was established.

The street railway companies protested at first that it would bankrupt them. At last compromise was effected, on the basis of a 3-cent fare and 1-cent charge for transfers.

The arrangement was that whenever the earnings of the business should reach such volume as to make possible the discontinuance of the 1-cent charge for the transfer it should be cut off.

Two months after Tom Johnson was dead the charge for transfers was dropped.

This Cleveland instance contains several suggestions which Washington's street car magnates will do well to consider.

In the first place an incident to the long fight was the pruning down of capitalization till the Cleveland traction business was on an approximately honest basis in this regard.

That will happen in this town if a

long and bitter fight is forced. Do the traction lords of the Capital City feel like estimating the shrink that would take place in such an event?

In the next place, the Cleveland street cars have proved that the business will grow, under the impetus of lower fares, to the extent which is indicated by the discovery that the penny charge for transfers is not now necessary.

Finally, the Cleveland public authorities, in order to inform themselves as to the actual operating results of the business there, have established a method of public audit of the business. There are no secrets of the traction business in that town.

Do the traction companies of Washington want that sort of scrutiny imposed upon their business?

Cleveland boasts today of being the sixth city of the country in population. It has been for fifteen years in a hard fight for better government, better control of its public service facilities, more complete rule by the people.

THOSE EFFORTS, FAR FROM INJURING BUSINESS IN CLEVELAND, HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY A BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT THAT HAS MADE CLEVELAND'S POPULATION SHOWING ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE 1910 CENSUS.

Washington is awakening to the fact that a like animated, determined concern about the real public interests of this town will bring like results here.

The town is united and determined to win this transfer fight. It is going to win; in a fight if necessary; without a fight and accompanying bitterness if the traction authorities are wise enough to realize what will be best for them.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS EXHIBITS.

The formal opening of the hall of exhibits of the Southern Commercial Congress here October 2 is an event the importance of which should not be overlooked by anybody interested in the business and commercial development of Washington. This exhibition will set forth in striking fashion the resources of the awakened South and will be an indication of the manner in which those resources are being developed.

Standing as it does at the gateway to this new South, with its endless capacity for commercial and industrial production, the exhibition that the Southern Commercial Congress will make here has an importance for Washington that is obvious. At the same time it may be doubted whether that importance is appreciated as it should be. It will be the means of drawing many visitors to Washington, and ought to open important avenues of business for many lines of trade.

Every State in the South will have a commodious space in the hall. Railroads and industrial organizations will make magnificent exhibitions of fruits, grains, minerals, cotton, manufactured products, and the like. The oyster industry in Maryland and Virginia will be set forth with good exhibits. The interest in the exposition may be judged from the fact that Mississippi, Florida, and Arkansas each will fill four large booths with their exhibits. And every one of the Southern States is planning to make a good showing.

Marvelous as is the commercial and industrial development of all parts of the United States there is no phase of this development that is going forward with such energy and intensity as in the new South. Some concrete idea of the wonderful possibilities of this region of quickened activities will be obtainable in the hall of exhibits of the Southern Commercial Congress. From the standpoint of education alone, a study of what is presented will be more than worth while to anyone who would know more about the United States.

Smoker for Policemen.

Invitations have been sent out by the Policemen's Association for a smoker at Pythian Temple Thursday evening.

The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Policemen Soliers, Lord, Stott, Moore, and Much.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Concert by Fifteenth Cavalry Band, Garfield Park, 7:30 p. m.

Concert by Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home, 4 p. m.

Meeting of Oseage Tribe, No. 5, I. O. R. M., visitation of great chiefs, Fifth and G streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Slough Tribe, No. 15, I. O. R. M., 623 Louisiana avenue north west, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Onetta Council, No. 2, Degree of Pocahontas, Masonic Hall, Anacostia, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Benning, No. 21, Jr. O. U. A. C., Benning, 5 p. m.

Meeting of Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order of Americans, Mariners' Temple, Seventh street, near N street, southeast, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, 516 Ninth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Camp No. 2, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Mariners' Temple, Seventh street, near N street, southeast, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Camp No. 8, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Odd Fellows' Hall, Georgetown, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

National-Theatricals, 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—"A Million," 8:15 p. m.

Chase—"Amelia Bingham and other poems," 8:15 p. m.

CITIZENS MUST ADVANCE OF LABOR, SAYS MR. MUNSEY

Should Not Fight Solution of Reorganization Problem, He Declares.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey was interviewed in London by a representative of the Evening Standard and the St. James Gazette regarding the situation in the labor world, and the article printed in those newspapers follows:

The recent upheaval in the labor world has attracted the attention of thoughtful people in other countries, who have contrasted the conditions prevailing there with those attaching to British industries.

As it is well at times to see ourselves as others see us, the opinions of visitors from distant countries have special interest at this juncture. Mr. Frank Munsey, the well-known American publisher, who is at present on a visit to London, has definite views on the reorganizing process that is going on all over the world.

"It has to be met," he said, "and the better way to meet it is not for substantial citizens to stand off and fight it and condemn it, but rather to get in and become part of it and shape it right."

"This reformation that is going on is visibly manifest in every phase of endeavor in the thought world, the educational world, and even the religious world. Everything everywhere is being reformed on new lines, new theories, and new conclusions. We can never settle down to a comfortable life, but we must have got to go through with it, and prices of labor must of necessity be readjusted to meet the higher cost and better conditions of living today."

Mistakes of Labor.

"The old standards of living are not only yielding to better standards in the upper levels of life, but in the various levels below as well. In the readjustment of the wage scale of labor can only be brought about by labor unions, and while the latter will, in the very nature of the case, make mistakes, and in the flush of victory and power go too far—much too far in many cases—yet the result in the end will be an uplifting of labor and the general citizenship of the nation. The standards worth while in a nation are not the standards of the victor, but the standards of the few."

"England must go through this reorganization not only in its labor problems but in all the other problems that are before her, and through them as we are going through them in the United States, and as other countries all over the world are going through them, they stand aloof and oppose this progress to be an enemy to the inevitable results."

Best Type of Citizen.

"To my mind the best citizen, the best patriot, is the man who makes himself a part of progress that he may influence it in the right direction, rather than the man who concedes nothing, and stands to the bitter end for what is or what has been. There is no standing still in any phase of life, and this is as true of nations as anything else. It is either progress, retrogression, or death."

"England, buttressed by traditions reaching far back into history, has more difficult problem in this question of reorganization than we have in the United States, and yet she has an immense advantage over us in her compact area. Here life is a neighborly life, and the distance between a stretch of 4,000 miles under one flag, our interests are so varied and the difficulties so numerous that legislation, government, and control are colossal problems."

Optimistic As to Future.

"That we in the United States shall solve these problems and have a better government and a more prosperous and happy people is a certainty to my mind, and I believe that the same thing will be true in England will go through with these changes successfully and triumphantly, and it may well be that you will arrive, in the near future, at a satisfactory conclusion before we do."

"The main fact, however, is that in the way of intelligence, education and honesty of purpose, we shall find ourselves on a better level of life than the world has ever known. It is optimism and optimism is the only thing that makes for progress."

Many Notable Events Occured on This Date

Celebrations are being held today in South Dakota to commemorate the birth of the State twenty-six years ago, when a convention met at Sioux Falls to frame a constitution.

In exploration annals today is notable for the discovery of the Pacific ocean by the Spanish explorer, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, in 1492.

The Revolutionary war today is the anniversary of an unsuccessful sortie against Montreal, in 1775, and an important battle known as the "Battle of the Clouds," in 1777.

On September 25, 1850, the first Russian railroad, built by Americans, was opened.

This is also the anniversary of the beginning of the siege of Paris, in 1870, and the signing of the peace treaty of Versailles, in 1919.

One year ago today the Hudson-Fulton celebration opened at New York.

Style Show Promises Women a Visual Treat

Washington women are promised an "eye-filling" of millinery at the National Style Show, which will be held October 23 to 25 at Rauscher's, Connecticut avenue and L street northwest.

All of the merchants of fashion of Washington will have displays of the latest hints from Paris and all fashion centers at the show. The keynote of the show will be the slogan, "to you shopping."

To demonstrate that Washington shops carry the best and most up-to-date wearables in the world will be attempted in the elaborate display of the show.

"Our stocks are right up to the minute, reflecting every vogue in fashion and artistic triumph," is the claim of the Washington merchants planning exhibitions.

Women's tailors, furriers, dressmakers, milliners, and shoe makers will all have exhibits at the style show. The show will be along refined lines, under an experienced manager, Charles J. Connelley, who has been in the show business for many years.

Appointments of the show will be unique, with service of tea in the afternoon and punch evenings. An orchestra will furnish music throughout the exhibitions.

In the Mail Bag

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 200 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must in every case bear the name and address of the writer as evidence of good faith, but the name will not be made public without the consent of the contributor. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"UNAFFECTED WOMEN" BRING A COMPLAINT

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Why will some women forget the importance of maintaining at least a shadow of affectionate reciprocity? Does it not inspire congeniality, promote energy, and, finally, to revert to the common walks of life, does it not encourage a man to provide more cheerfully for his family?

STEINBACKER.

BRICKLAYER MOORE AGAIN CAUSES COMMO

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

In one of your recent issues I read "The case of one bricklayer." Do you not think it would be a good idea to look at his work? The best proof of a man's worth is in his work.

FAIR PLAY.

WRITES IN DEFENSE OF LABOR UNIONS

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I feel justified in making a few remarks regarding a contribution condemning labor unions which I read in your valuable paper of the twentieth inst. The labor unions are the workingman's "best friend" and every good American citizen who has the opportunity should belong to one.

T. J. McDOWELL.

PROFANITY IN FICTION ON THE INCREASE?

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

We think that it is about time to say something in advice and warning against the growing use of profanity by ambitious writers of fiction. From editors and publishers everywhere we are hearing the same story. We like to think that in actual life the use of strong language is on the wane; that the man addicted to it is regarded not only as a vulgar fellow, but as a bore. Yet in the vast amount of fiction that is offered to magazines and book stores, the use of profanity is on the increase. Apparently there are great many persons of literary aspirations who think to write a popular story only necessary to use a few choice words of profanity. A delicate, mature gentleman, with whose personality I have been in contact, has associated the idea of profanity in any form, will bring in a manuscript, and on almost every page we find examples of profanity. In this sort of fiction invariably preface their protestations of affection with an oath. Now, as a writer of fiction, I have every right to protest on the grounds of good manners and decency. We shall, however, confine ourselves to the purely literary aspect of the matter. The profane use of profanity is not merely inartistic; it stamps unmistakably the beginner or the unworthy workman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAYS W. D. S. ERRS CONCERNING SOCIALISM

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Kindly permit me to reply to a few erroneous statements of W. D. S. He quotes the true Socialist as saying "away with marriage." He also says "away with marriage." He also says "away with marriage."

BURKE, Va.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY.

The following army promotions were announced today:

From captain to major: ROSS L. BUSH.

From first lieutenant to captain: Davis Anderson, Robert D. Carter, Douglas Potts, Stephen H. Fugate, Vincent M. Elmore, Benjamin R. Wade, George E. Goodrich, Charles H. P. Adams, George W. Lashburn, Clark R. Elliott, William P. Screws, Ralph B. Lister, Harry E. Comstock, William R. Standford, Frederick S. Young, Thomas S. Moore, Charles H. Morrow, Lorenzo D. Gasser, Brady G. Rutenberger, Charles H. Shaw, John H. Stone, Howard G. Davis, Augustus H. Bishop, William O. Smith, Clarence E. La Motte, George M. Holley, Edgar S. Stayer, Charles E. Strington, George C. Shaw, Charles E. Reese, Robert S. Blaisdell, Charles C. Allen, Edward H. Andres, Thomas J. Rogers, Edwin J. Bracken, George W. King, and Edwin J. Nowlin, Clyde A. Parker, Alvin C. Voris, Frank R. Curtis, Charles J. Nelson, Fred L. Davidson, George D. Kump, Milo C. Corey, Arthur M. Ferguson, De Witt W. Chamberlin, Walter H. Johnson.

Second to first lieutenants: Napoleon W. Riley, Otto L. Brunzell, George C. Lawrance, Robert P. Harbold, James B. Woolnough, Walter S. Fulton, Sherburne Whipple, Harry Hawley, Thomas N. Gimpelring, Hugh L. Walshaw, John E. Richardson, Charles H. Clendenen, W. Edna, William F. Pearson, James A. Lilo, Frank Moorhead, Harry H. Bissell, Charles H. Shelburne, John B. Corby, Fitzhugh L. Mungerode, James L. Topham, Jr., Charles L. Sampson, John M. True, Bruce R. Campbell, John C. French, Benjamin E. McCroskey, James H. Van Horn, John B. DeLaney, Carstus M. Newell, Marvin E. Malloy, Albert B. Kaempfer, Forrest E. Overholser, Charles W. Mason, Jr., Allan R. Williams, Loren C. Grieves, Aristides Moreno, Richard D. La Garde, William L. Patterson, Charles W. McClure, Amos R. Emery, Edmund C. Waddell, Roland W. Case, Charles S. Donovan, Norman F. Ramsey, De Witt C. T. Grubbs, Thomas W. Hammond, Calvin P. Titus, William C. Miller, Frederick W. Manley, Arthur W. Lane, Bernard Lantz, Frederic C. Test Owen S. Albright, Fred H. Baird, Clifford

NAVY.

The following orders have been issued:

Lieutenant F. McCOMMON, to Naval Academy.

Paymaster R. NICHOLSON, detached assistant to general storekeeper at Puget Sound.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. J. BRIGHT, detached naval yard, Puget Sound.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. LUPTON, detached paymaster of the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Wash. to pay officer, Philadelphia Naval Hospital, yard, Puget Sound.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. VAN BUREN, to naval yard, Mare Island, Cal., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Ajax at Tompkinsville; Panther, Nero, and Potomac at New York; Reid at Norfolk; Ammen at Newport; Hercules at Washington; Glacier at San Francisco; California at San Diego; Dolphin at Gloucester; Oceada at Havana, and Helena at Itchang.

Sailed—Talbot from New York for Norfolk; Brutus from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads; Hector from Bradford for Hampton Roads; Georgia from Newport for Boston; New Orleans from Hankow for Shanghai; Porter and Blakely from Norfolk for New York; Bainbridge, Barry, Dale, and Decatur from Nagasaki for Shanghai.

LOEB NOW LEADING AS CHOICE FOR TAFT CAMPAIGN MANAGER

New York Collector Regarded as Good Man to Win Progressives.

By JOHN SNURE.

That Collector William Loeb, Jr., of New York, former private secretary to the President, is to be offered the chairmanship of this national Republican committee and the management of the next Presidential campaign, is the highly interesting news which has developed here.

The information that Mr. Loeb is the man now in the lead for the management of the next campaign comes from excellent sources. Providing President Taft is renominated, something his friends now deem certain, despite the claims of the insurgents, it is said Mr. Loeb will be called on to be the general commander in the great political battle which will end at the polls in November, 1912.

Either Loeb or Hillis.